It was alleged to be misbranded further in that certain information required by law to appear in the labeling was not properly placed thereon in such terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use, since the label contained representations in foreign languages and did not bear in such foreign languages adequate directions or warnings.

On December 1, 1942, the defendant having changed its original plea of not guilty to a plea of nolo contendere, the court imposed a fine of $250 without costs.

**910. Adulteration and misbranding of Ridia and misbranding of Sa-Lax. U. S. v. Crawford Foods, Inc., and Harry A. Crawford. Pleas of nolo contendere. Sentences suspended. Defendants placed on probation for 2 years.** (F. D. C. No. 7232. Sample Nos. 32621–E, 32622–E, 55392–E, 55743–E.)

On August 3, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed an information against Crawford Foods, Inc., Eagle Rock, Calif., and Harry A. Crawford, alleging shipment within the period from on or about July 26, 1940, to January 12, 1941, from the State of California into the States of Arizona, Washington, and Oregon, of a quantity of Ridia which was misbranded, and a portion of which was also adulterated, and a quantity of Sa-Lax which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of Ridia showed that it consisted of tablets containing material derived from plant sources, including alfalfa and a species of mintleaf. Portions of the article were alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from and its quality fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess, since the following statements appearing in a folder entitled, "The Health Chronicle Nature's Printed Guide", issued by the defendant, "I then was able to produce club-root in a tablet form so that each tablet contained a potency equal to two insulin units. * * * Commercially the product will be known as RIDIA and will be distributed exclusively by Crawford Foods, Inc., 2775 Broadway, Eagle Rock, California," purported and represented that each tablet of the article possessed a potency equal to two insulin units, whereas each tablet of the article did not possess a potency equal to two insulin units.

All shipments of the Ridia were alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling regarding its efficacy in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article, when taken as directed and in accordance with the supplementary needs of the diet, would supply supplementary food for diabetics and would act as a food adjuvant to diets regularly prescribed for persons suffering from diabetes, whereas it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

It was also alleged in the information that the Ridia was a new drug with respect to which no application was effective.

Analysis of a sample of the Sa-Lax showed that it consisted essentially of dried plant materials, including rhubarb root, senna, Irish moss, okra, leafy materials such as parsley, and traces of peanut hulls.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "The active principles in this formula are parsley and asparagus. Parsley and asparagus appear to maintain a higher alkalinity through the intestine and into the colon than do other vegetables of higher initial alkaline content," and certain statements regarding the efficacy of the article in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease, borne on the label, were false and misleading in that they represented and suggested that the active ingredients in the article were parsley and asparagus; that parsley and asparagus would maintain a higher alkalinity throughout the intestine and into the colon than do other vegetables of higher initial alkaline content; that it would minimize the alkaline demand upon the liver, that the article would conserve the alkaline demand upon the liver and would facilitate the liver's fabrication and secretion of a more alkaline or normal bile, which would thereby result in more complete digestion, minimized fermentation, and lowered putrefaction within the colon itself, whereas parsley and asparagus were not active ingredients, and parsley and asparagus would not maintain a higher alkalinity through the intestine and into the colon than do other vegetables of higher initial alkaline content, and the article would not be efficacious for the purposes claimed.

The Sa-Lax was alleged to be misbranded further in that its label failed to bear adequate directions for use since the directions appearing on the label, "The dosage of Crawford's Sa-Lax must be determined by the severity of the case. The adult dosage suggested is two tablets upon retiring, to be increased to one tablet four times per day, with meals and upon retiring in the more severe cases. Chil-

dren in proportion to age," suggested continued use of the article, whereas it was a laxative and should not be used continuously.

The Sa-Lax was alleged to be misbranded further in that its label failed to bear such adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions wherein its use might be dangerous to health, or against unsafe dosage or methods or duration of administration, in such manner and form as are necessary for the protection of users, since the product contained laxative drugs and therefore should not be used when abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, or other symptoms of appendicitis are present; and that frequent or continued use of the article might result in dependence on laxatives.

The Ridia was alleged to be misbranded further under the provisions of the law applicable to foods reported in food notices of judgment.

On November 9, 1942, pleas of nolo contendere having been entered, imposition of sentence was suspended as to both defendants and they were placed on 2 years' probation on each count, to run concurrently.

**911. Adulteration and misbranding of salvaged drugs. U. S. v. 50 Cases of Foods and Drugs. Consent decree of condemnation. Products released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion.** (F. D. C. No. 7780. Sample Nos. 59789–E to 59800–E, incl., 78301–E, 78302–E.)

These products consisted of approximately 2,500 pounds of fire- and water-damaged and otherwise deteriorated salvaged drug store stock, and included, among other things, baby foods, patent medicines, surgical dressings, and vitamin capsules.

On June 23, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Virginia filed a libel against 50 cases of foods and drugs at Roanoke, Va., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 16, 1942, from Rutherfordton, N. C., by Dobson and Co.; and charging that the drug items were adulterated and misbranded.

The drug items were alleged to be adulterated in that water and smoke had been mixed therewith so as to reduce their quality.

They were alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the labeling of some of the items contained statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the articles which were false and misleading; (2) in that some of the drugs and merchandise failed to bear labels containing an accurate statement of the quantity of contents of the packages; (3) in that the labels of some of the items did not bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient of the articles; and (4) in that the labeling of some of the items did not bear such adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions wherein their use might be dangerous to health, or against unsafe dosage or duration of administration, in such manner and form as are necessary for the protection of users.

On September 2, 1942, Dobson and Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the food and drugs which had been seized were ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of the unfit portion under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

**912. Misbranding of Analgesic Balm. U. S. v. 11¾ Dozen Packages of Analgesic Balm. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a charitable institution.** (F. D. C. No. 6728. Sample No. 74177–E.)

On January 19, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 11¾ dozen packages of Analgesic Balm at Irvington, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 23 and November 10, 1941, by the Harris Chemical Corporation from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of volatile oils such as methyl salicylate, camphor, and menthol, incorporated in a base composed of a mixture of petroleum derivatives, and lanolin.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that its labeling failed to bear adequate directions for use, i. e., the labeling bore no directions for use.

It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements in the labeling: (Display carton) "Relieves Cold and Rheumatic Pains, Neuralgia, Simple Colds," (retail carton) "For the Relief of * * * Bronchial Irritation," and (tube label) "For the Relief of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Headache, etc.," were false and misleading since the product was merely a counter-irritant and would not be capable of producing the effects implied or claimed in the labeling.